



RURAL DISTRICT
OF CLOWNE

DERBYSHIRE

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1964

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CLOWNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman : Councillor Mrs D. M. Ashley

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. A. Rodgers.

Councillor E. Allison, C.C.	Councillor C. V. Limb
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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield.
(Telephone : Mansfield 811/2).

Clerk: Miss P. M. WILSON.

Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector :

Mr A. B. Buckland, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.
(Telephone : Clowne 288 and 289)
(Home — Clowne 579)

Additional Public Health Inspector	Mr T. G. Robinson
Technical Assistant	Mr K. C. Martin (from Oct. 1964)
Clerk	Mr G. Rogers
Shorthand Typist	Mrs M. Spooner
Clerk of Works	Mr R. J. Hind
Housing Maintenance Foreman	Mr W. Butcher
Cleansing Foreman	Mr W. Hamilton
Junior Clerk	Miss M. Heeley

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of
the Clowne Rural District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Once again I have the privilege of submitting an Annual Report for your consideration. I hope you will find the report to be of interest. The birth rate is slightly lower but against that there has been an improvement in infant deaths and in the neo-natal and peri-natal mortality rates. It is very pleasing to see that our figures here are very much better than those for England and Wales. There have been more deaths this year and unfortunately this increase is purely in the number of male deaths. There has actually been a decrease in the number of female deaths.

I would like to thank you as a Committee for the help and encouragement you have given to me throughout the year. Also, I would like to thank Mr Culverhouse for his freely offered help and advice. Finally, I must thank everyone on the staff of Clowne R.D.C. for their help and courtesy.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. R. ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

'Dale Close',
100 Chesterfield Road, South.
Mansfield.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

During 1964 some of the general practitioners continued to notify home accidents to me. Below I attempt to analyse these accidents.

Number notified ... 130

Degree of Injury

Trivial	Moderate	Severe	Fatal
9	85	35	1

Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	...	...	...	4
2	...	...	...	...	8
3	...	...	...	...	6
4	...	...	...	...	3
5-9	...	...	...	...	12
10-14	...	...	...	...	13
15-24	...	...	...	...	16
25-44	...	...	...	...	25
45-65	...	...	...	...	26
65 plus	...	...	...	...	13
Unknown.	...	...	...	...	1

Cause of Accidents

Falls — 55.
 Burns and scalds — 18
 Putting too severe a strain on muscles — 8.
 Cuts — 8.
 Animal bites or insect stings — 8.
 Trapping fingers — 7.
 Dropping an object on oneself or having it dropped upon one — 7.
 Improper or careless use of tool — 4.
 Splinters — 3.
 Foreign body in ear — 3.

Swallowing poison — 2.
 Swallowing coin — 2.
 Foreign body in nose — 2.
 Electric Shock — 1.
 Trapping foot — 1.
 Too tight ring — 1.

Cause of Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1	Burns and Scalds	2
	Falls	1
Age 1	Falls	1
	Swallowing poison	1
	Too severe strain on muscles	1
	Dropping an object on oneself or having it dropped upon one	1
Age 2	Burns and scalds	4
	Falls	1
	Swallowing poison	1
	Foreign body in nose	1
	Dropping an object on oneself or having it dropped upon one	1
Age 3	Falls	2
	Burns and scalds	1
	Foreign body in nose	1
	Dropping an object on oneself or having it dropped upon one	1
	Animal bite or insect sting	1
Age 4	Falls	3
Age 5-9	Falls	3
	Cuts	2
	Swallowing coin	2
	Burns and scalds	2
	Animal bite or insect sting	1
	Trapping foot	1
	Trapping fingers	1

Age 10-14	Falls	4
	Dropping an object on oneself or having it dropped upon one	2
	Animal bite or insect stings	2
	Burns and scalds	2
	Improper or careless use of tool	1
	Foreign body in ear	1
	Trapping fingers	1
Age 15-24	Falls	8
	Putting too severe a strain on muscles	2
	Burns and scalds	2
	Dropping an object on oneself or having it dropped upon one	1
	Animal bite or insect sting	1
	Cuts	1
	Too tight ring	1
Age 25-44	Falls	8
	Putting too severe a strain on muscles	4
	Cuts	3
	Animal bites or insect stings	2
	Improper or careless use of tool	2
	Burns	2
	Splinters	1
	Trapping fingers	1
	Foreign body in ear	1
	Dropping an object on oneself or having it dropped upon one	1
Age 45-65	Falls	14
	Trapping fingers	4
	Burns	3
	Improper or careless use of tool	1
	Electric shock	1
	Splinters	1
	Cuts	1
	Animal bite or insect sting	1

Age 65 plus	Falls	9
	Splinters	1
	Putting too severe a strain on muscles	1
	Cuts	1
	Foreign body in ear	1
Age unknown	Fall	1

Comments

1. This year there have been 57 more accidents notified than last year. As I have pointed out previously, I do not know how complete the notifications are. However, we can certainly say that home accidents are not getting any less in number. I feel certain that there are very many home accidents occurring every year in my three districts. Again, I must repeat that I believe notifications of home accidents should be a statutory requirement and that the notifying doctor should be well paid for the notification. Apart from the number of accidents, the quality, as it were, is very important. These 139 accidents give a very good idea of the type and range of happenings which can cause accidents in the home.

2. One fatal accident was notified to me. This was a man of 48 who had been subject to dizziness for some time. He fell all the way downstairs, fracturing his skull and some ribs. He died as a result of the accident,

3. For the fourth year running, most accidents have been due to falls and burns. I forecast that this would be the case last year and I feel sure that we shall have a similar position next year. Falls and burns are without doubt the most frequent and important cause of home accidents. Everyone must be extremely careful when a naked source of heat is present and where there is any hazard which could cause a fall.

4. As you can see from the degree of injury table, only 9 of these accidents were classed as causing trivial injury. In other words, these accidents are important as a cause of injury.

5. Once again, no accidents due to domestic gas were notified to me.

6. A new cause of accident this year has been animal bites or insect stings. This just goes to show that pets can be a source of home accidents.

NEEDED, A CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

Derbyshire County Council is the Welfare Authority for my three districts. In two of the districts they have built very nice homes for old people. In the other district they have converted a former isolation hospital into a home for old people. These three places have been very much appreciated by my Councils and by all the inhabitants of the districts. My three district councils, as Housing Authorities, have done their bit. They have each provided some type of what I call sheltered dwellings for old people. I call them sheltered because they give as much independence as possible to the old people yet they provide shelter in the form of a warden who can help them and some communal facilities. It is surprising how much one gets to know about these homes. I have never heard a complaint about any of them but I have heard them praised very often. This praise has been applied equally to the District Councils' efforts and to the County Council's.

Soon after I came to this district I made the acquaintance of two men. They used to go out walking regularly whether it was hailing, raining, snowing or sunshining. The younger of the two men had been forced

to retire prematurely because of ill health. Obviously, he and his friend enjoyed their walks together and they were so regularly seen that you could almost set your watch by them. Very often they would stop and have a five minute chat with me. Unfortunately, the younger of the two men died some years ago. I did not see his friend again until very recently.

The above two paragraphs seem to be about completely different subjects. However, they dovetail in the following way. I did see the survivor of the two a short time ago. He fastened upon me rather like the Ancient Mariner in the famous poem. Admittedly, he was, and is, an old man, but, even so, time had not dealt kindly with him in the intervening years. He told me how much he missed his friend and this loss had been increased by the death of his wife. He had given up his house and was now living with some younger people. Unfortunately, he was not getting on at all well with them (I am not apportioning blame, I am merely stating that they were not getting on together). The result is that the old man is desperately lonely. He is handicapped badly with arthritis but when I saw him he was dragging himself along to the pub for a drink and more especially, for company (I wonder how often this happens). Several times he told me that he was not really bothered about a drink but he did crave the company. During the conversation he gestured with his thumb towards the County Council home for old people, and the sheltered dwellings provided by the District Council. He said he might have to go there but he did not want to unless he was forced. In the next breath he repeated how desperately unhappy he was at present.

Surely a change of attitude is needed here. We can all remember the days of the workhouse. These days have gone and we hope they will never return. Yet, here was a man who on his own admission was desperately unhappy but still used the word 'forced' in connection with the shelter provided by the Local Authorities. I am not suggesting that every old person should go into

a home or sheltered dwelling. Most of them do not need any help. However, I am appalled that a man should know that he would be better off in one, yet still refuse because of an old and mistaken belief.

I have said that I think a change of attitude is needed. It seems easy to decide this but the rub could be in trying to change our attitudes. I would like to make the following suggestions in the hope that they might help:—

First, we must see that all homes that are built are good and that they provide as much privacy as possible for the people in them.

Second, I would suggest that we try to open up these homes more. Visiting hours at hospitals are becoming more frequent throughout the country and I would like to see the same applied here. There are leagues of hospital friends, why not leagues of friends of old people's homes? What I really want to see is people (of all ages) visiting, whether they have relatives or not in the home.

Third, it is generally believed that the younger you are the easier it is to change your mind. Bearing this in mind it seems to me the time to show people these homes is in middle age and in youth. I know the school curriculum is overloaded as it is but I think that nothing but good (for both sides) would come from an association between a school and a home or sheltered dwelling.

Our homes are very much better than they used to be. Let us not hide them from sight. And let us hope that in the future no one who is **KNOWINGLY** unhappy in his present circumstances will shrink from the idea of entering a home or sheltered dwelling. I have

praised the homes and sheltered dwellings in my districts. They deserve it. In quality they are second to none. As always, quantity is a bit behind-hand but not for too long, I hope.

TYPHOID 1964

Without doubt the most publicised event in the Public Health year 1964 was the outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen. Hundreds of people developed typhoid fever and some people died. It has been accepted that the cause of the outbreak was a large tin of contaminated corned beef. At a factory in South America, tins of corned beef were being cooled in contaminated and unchlorinated water. It is believed that sufficient water got in through seams of the tin to contaminate the meat and make it dangerous to health. Unfortunately, the water penetration was not in sufficient quantity to spoil the meat.

Obviously, one tin is not cooled by itself. Therefore, it is very likely that other tins could have been contaminated at the same time. Because of this, the Ministry of Health sent code numbers to every Medical Officer of Health. All establishments selling or purveying corned beef were visited and any tins bearing the suspected Code numbers were withdrawn from sale. This necessitated a fair bit of work. For instance, in Bolsover, 122 visits had to be made in connection with these enquiries. It can be taken that visits were made pro rata in Blackwell and Clowne. These visits were not without result; in Bolsover 17 x 6lb. cans of corned beef were withdrawn from sale (one had already been sold and consumed; fortunately, with no ill results). Similarly, cans were withdrawn in Blackwell and Clowne.

Now it is not known, and probably will never be known, whether any of these withheld cans had actually

been contaminated by water containing typhoid bacilli. Nevertheless, it is obvious that they were a potential danger to health. The work conducted by the Public Health Department at Aberdeen during the outbreak has already been praised and publicised. However, it has perhaps not been realised how much work went on in the background throughout the rest of the country. It seems to me that what my departments and every other Health department did is a perfect example of the functions of a Public Health department. The best way to maintain Public Health is by vigilance and care. The work which we all did seems to have been of benefit to the country in that there was no generalised spread of infection. That is why Public Health departments are there.

One point I must make. All the establishments and traders concerned were very co-operative in their dealings with us during the above investigations. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them for their help, courtesy and co-operation.

DIRTY DOGS

During 1964 I noticed a lot of correspondence in the papers about dogs fouling pavements. Most of these letters were concerned from the aesthetic point of view. However, later on in the year there was a leading article in 'Medical News' about the same subject. This was written from a medical viewpoint and it listed the diseases which could be spread from dogs to humans. There are many.

In 1964 we had one case of paratyphoid in Blackwell. Naturally, I had to investigate this and many specimens were sent from the sufferer to the Public Health Laboratory. We kept doing this until it was proved in the laboratory that his bowel was no longer excreting paratyphoid bacilli. While I was visiting the family concerned, they told me that they had had their dog to the Vet. He said that he had recently seen a dog which was excreting paratyphoid bacilli. I have not checked up as to whether this is true or not. Indeed it does not matter

whether it is true, what does matter is that it could be true. If it were true there would be a danger to public health.

Every year the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health holds a large and important Conference. It is a very high powered affair and all up-to-date advances are reviewed each year. Yet a few years ago the most fundamental statement made at the Conference was one of the utmost simplicity. Professor Brockington (Professor of Public Health, University of Manchester) pointed out that if man's waste (in particular bowel waste) could be kept away from man's food, the death rates and the illness rates of the world would decline dramatically. In this country we have worked very hard towards this end for over 100 years. There is no doubt that we have achieved much as far as man is concerned. However, we do not seem to have got so far with man's domestic animals. I have mentioned dogs but there are also cows. In two of my districts it is common to see herds of cows walking up main and busy roads. Unfortunately, they leave evidence of their trip behind them (flies just love this). Surely, this is wrong. It seems stupid to me that we bother about ourselves and yet do nothing about those animals which can excrete the same pathogenic organisms as we ourselves.

I mention that we had a case of paratyphoid fever in Blackwell. If I, as Medical Officer of Health were to allow such cases to run around and foul pavements I would no doubt be deservedly sacked. Indeed, I am employed to try and prevent spread of infection. Yet it is quite possible that animals can do just that. As I have said, I think this is completely wrong.

Earlier in this report I have written about the typhoid outbreak in Aberdeen. That was caused by man's waste contaminating **ONE** tin of corned beef. So, you cannot be too careful. I have no doubt that whether you look at this subject from the point of view of health or amenity, the present practice of our domesticated animals leave much to be desired.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	13,429
Population (Census 1961)	19,769
Population mid-year (Registrar General) 1964	19,850
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1964)	6,495
Rateable value (end of 1964)	£483,603
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1964	£1,941

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live births	345	172	173
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	17.7.		
Illegitimate Live Births	25	13	12
per cent of total live births)	7.2.		
Stillbirths	4	3	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	11.5.		
Total live and still births	349	175	174
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	6	5	1
Infant Mortality Rates :—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			17.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			18.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil
Nec-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			8.7
Early Nec-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			5.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			17.7
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			Nil

Comments

The number of births and the birth rate are both a little lower this year. The percentage of illegitimate births has risen. The infant mortality rate is a lot lower. So, too, is the neo-natal mortality rate and the peri-natal mortality rate. Thus, this has been a very good year, from the point of view of infant deaths. 1963 was a good year, 1964 has even been better, I wonder if 1965 will continue this improvement?

Below I show our figures alongside those of England and Wales.

	Clowne	England & Wales (provisional)
Infant Mortality Rate	17.4	20
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	8.7	13.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate	17.2	23.2

It is very pleasing to see our figures are so much better than the national ones. This is about the only time when you like to be below the national average.

Three infants died under the age of 4 weeks. Causes of death were :—

Prematurity—1.
Congenital heart disease—1
Atelectasis—1.

Two infants died between the age of 4 weeks and one year. The causes of death were :—

Congenital abnormality of bile duct—1.
Acute purulent tracheo bronchitis—1.

These causes of death are consistent with past experience. As I mentioned earlier, there have been less deaths this year. We all want to maintain this position and the best advice that any doctor can give at present is the acceptance of ante-natal care by every pregnant woman. Every mother to be should go to any lengths in order to receive ante-natal care. It is free to everyone. Skilled care can be obtained through the National Health Service or at a County Council Clinic.

DEATHS

Total	Male	Female
223	139	84

I am sorry to report that the total number of deaths is higher than last year. There have been 18 more deaths. The number of female deaths has actually decreased by 5 but the number of male deaths has increased by 23. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 13.4 (corrected). The national death rate is 11.3 (provisional).

Causes of Death

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	2
Cancer, stomach	6	2
Cancer, lungs	7	1
Cancer, breast	-	6
Cancer, uterus	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1
Diabetes	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	13
Coronary disease, angina	31	13
Hypertension with heart disease	-	3
Other heart disease	13	12
Other circulatory disease	4	2
Influenza	-	1
Pneumonia	8	4
Bronchitis	13	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
Congenital malformations	2	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	7
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1
All other accidents	3	1
Suicide	1	-

Comments

There has been a large increase in the number of male deaths from coronary disease and in the number of male deaths from bronchitis. The total number of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis is 28. We had no death from tuberculosis last year but this year we have had one death.

I always look upon suicides and accidents as being avoidable deaths. This year there have been 6 deaths from accidents and one death by suicide. This gives 7 such deaths. I am very pleased to report that this is exactly half the number in 1963.

Once again it is very pleasing to see that we had no maternal deaths. We last had one in 1957 and I hope we can maintain this.

Causes of Death 1955-1964

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Cancer, stomach	3	5	8	3	5	6	8	8	9	4
Cancer, lung	8	9	5	4	4	4	4	8	2	6
Cancer, breast	6	2	5	3	2	3	2	2	-	2
Cancer, uterus	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
Cancer, other sites	19	20	17	12	16	21	14	6	15	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	3	1	-	3	3	-	-	1	2
Diabetes	3	4	4	3	4	1	1	1	3	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	35	28	38	22	25	21	20	28	30	22
Coronary disease, angina	47	29	23	30	35	20	24	19	21	18

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Hypertension with heart disease	3	1	3	3	1	3	2	2	6	3
Other heart disease	25	37	33	36	27	40	43	41	36	46
Other circulatory disease	6	7	9	10	8	10	11	12	9	8
Influenza	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	-	2
Pneumonia	12	12	10	15	11	8	6	13	15	7
Bronchitis	16	10	15	15	13	18	12	14	12	14
Other respiratory diseases	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	4	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	4	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Congenital Malformations	2	2	2	4	3	1	5	3	3	-
Other defined and ill defined diseases	13	11	20	12	15	17	10	17	17	24
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	4	2	5	4	7	2	2	1	1
All other accidents	3	7	7	7	6	8	8	6	6	5
Suicide	1	3	3	3	-	5	-	3	2	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics

These are provided by the Derbyshire County Council

Ambulance

This service is provided by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

1. **Analytical** — provided by the County Council.
2. **Bacteriological** — provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

I thank both for their courtesy and efficiency.

Chest Clinic

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board provide such a clinic in Chesterfield, another is held at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop (Watson Road Clinic) and Mansfield hold one at Kings Mill Hospital.

Venereal Disease

Treatment and advice can be obtained at Derby Royal Infirmary, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Victoria Hospital Worksop, and Mansfield and District General Hospital.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to Clowne Rural District is provided by the North Derbyshire Water Board. The supply is plentiful in quantity and I received no complaints about the water supply during the year. The Manager of the Water Board has very kindly supplied me with the following report :—

- (1) The supplying authority to the area is the North Derbyshire Water Board.

Both raw sources from Manton and Bolsover Moor are chlorinated, and in the latter case treatment also involves base exchange softening. Distribution is from covered service reservoirs. The resultant quality of supplied water is satisfactory.

- (2) The quality proved adequate for normal household purposes, although a temporary restriction was imposed on the use of hosepipes.

- (b) Chemical and bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's Laboratories. All raw, treated and distributed waters are examined at least monthly.

The number of examinations involved in 1964 were

Bacteriological	250
Chemical	120

Bacteriological results on treated waters have been consistent with standards laid down by the Ministry of Health.

Chemical results vary as a result of two sources being involved, with location approximate extremes of variation are :—

pH	7.4	8.2
Alkalinity (CaCo ₂)	150	260 mg/l
Hardness (CaCo ₃)	130	390 mg/l
Chloride (Cl)	40	170 mg/l
Fluoride (F)	0.1	mg/l

- (c) There was no evidence of plumbo solvent action in treated waters.
- (d) Before being brought into service all new mains were washed out, sterilised and samples taken to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results.

No action was necessary in respect of any form of post treatment contamination.

The waters were monitored for radioactive substances.

Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Results of Examination of Sample of Water

From Manton High Level (Colliery)

Physical Examination

Appearance — clear.
Colour — 5 Hazen.
Taste — Normal.
Electrical Conductivity — 980 Units.
Temperature — 12 deg. C.
Turbidity — 1.5 Units.
Odour — Nil.
pH. — 8.3.

Chemical Examination (Mg/lit)

Calcium (Ca)	82.0
Magnesium (Mg)	41.8
Sodium (Na)	73.3
Potassium (K)	3.6
Silicates (SiO ₂)	11.0
T.D.S.	637
Carbonates (CO ₃)	86.4
Sulphates (SO ₄)	152.8
Chlorides (Cl)	147.8
Nitrates (NO ₃)	36.5
Fluorides (F)	0.1
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	377
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	205
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	172
Non-Carb Hardness (CaCO ₃)	233
Total alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	144
Excess alkalinity (Na ₂ CO ₃)	0
Free carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1.6
Carbonate Hardness (CaCO ₃)	144
Iron (Fe)	0.01
Manganese (Mn)	0.05
Aluminium (Al)	0.01
Amm Nitrogen (N)	0.02

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	No of houses Popu- supplied with lation district water (esti- from stand mated) pipes	Popu- lation (esti- mated)	No. of houses using wells, etc.	Popu- lation (esti- mated)
Whitwell	4,839	Nil	11	44
Creswell	6,357	Nil	3	12
Clowne	6,330	Nil	6	24
Earlborough	2,324	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	19,850	Nil	20	80

CONVERSIONS OF PAILS AND PRIVIES TO WATER CLOSETS

4 conversions were completed during 1964.

HOUSING

In the three years prior to 1964 very few houses were built. I am very pleased to say that 1964 was a better year. 74 Council houses were completed during the year as also were 13 private dwellings.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT — SECTION 47

No action was taken under this Act during 1964.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

There are 151 retail food shops in the area of which 97 shops sell ice cream and 19 are also making-up places. 291 visits under the Food and Drugs Acts were made during the year.

FOOD PREMISES

Fried Fish	11	Greengrocers	15
Butchers	23	Confectionery	11
Making-up places	19	Sweets	23
Grocers	70	Wet Fish	10

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified.													Total Cases notified in each Parish of the District			
	At Ages—years																
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up	Barlborough	Clowne	Creswell	Whitwell
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	12
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever	16	..	..	..	..	3	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	9	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	1
Polio-myelitis (Paralytic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. (Non-Paralytic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	61	2	9	11	11	5	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	31	26
Whooping Cough	12	3	1	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1
Para-Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastro Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	106	6	11	13	13	9	41	5	1	3	1	2	1	20	42	44	44

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Diphtheria

Again, there was no case of diphtheria. We have not had a case of diphtheria in Clowne since 1948. This year 195 primary immunisations were given against diphtheria in Clowne. I am very sorry to report that this is 87 less than in 1963. We have not had a case of diphtheria for 17 years. The way to keep this record is by the continued immunisation of children against diphtheria. I urge all parents to have their children immunised.

Scarlet Fever

We had 12 cases this year which is a lot more than in 1963. So far as I am aware, none of these suffered any serious complications.

Poliomyelitis

Once again we had no case in our district. A pleasing thing to report. I do advise everyone who is eligible to be vaccinated against this disease. Protection can now be conferred by mouth and an injection is no longer necessary.

Whooping Cough

We had 12 cases this year which is a lot more than in 1963.

Measles

This was the lean year for measles and only 61 cases occurred.

Food Poisoning

For the seventh year running there were no cases notified.

Dysentery

There were nine cases. We could not find any evidence to suggest that these were food borne. The people soon recovered, clinically and bacteriologically.

FACTORIES ACTS 1961

There are 27 factories registered in the Clowne Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as it is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1. **Inspections** for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	26	23	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding outworkers' Premises.)	—	—	—
Total	27	24	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars.	Found	Remedied	Number of Cases in which defects were found.	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

3. Outwork.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel, making, etc	1	—

Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars :—

Age Periods in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...							
1	...							
5	...							
10	...							
15	...							
20	...	1	1					
25	...							
35	...							
45	...							
55	...							
65 & upwards			1		1			
Total	1	1	1		1			

There have been three new cases this year. This is less than last year but unfortunately, we had one death this year, where last year there were none.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**SURVEYOR and CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR**

for the Year 1964

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the
CLOWNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

For the first nine months of 1964, until the recommendations of the Organisation and Methods Study had been implemented, the bulk of the outside work was carried on by two technical officers for a population of 20,000. This would be a formidable task in any community, and, in a progressive area like Clowne, it is hardly surprising that work fell behind considerably. The Technical Assistant recommended by the Organisation and Methods Study report was Mr K. C. Martin from Carlton Urban District Council, and he commenced duties in October. It was interesting to note that the report considered that the procedures and organisation of the Department were well designed and effective.

Despite the shortage of technical staff, three sewerage schemes were completed during the year. The major one—the provision of sewers and a sewage disposal scheme for the village of Elmlton—was a considerable achievement by any standards. Most of this rather scattered village was connected to the sewer and a modern sewage disposal works of extended aeration design installed. Planning permission was also negotiated for a further fifteen houses to be blended with the existing

architecture of the village, to ensure that the village does not lapse into decay. Another scheme was the pumping of sewage from Southgate bungalows to the head of the sewer at Whitwell Common—the first time this has been attempted in the area. The third scheme was the re-routing of a public sewer which, due to damage by mining subsidence, was causing the ponding of sewage dangerously near a Secondary Modern School at Creswell.

Although seventy-four Council houses were built during the year, only six were built at Clowne and none at Barlborough. Whilst we are pleased to have houses built at Whitwell and Creswell for general housing need the real demand in the area is to replace the slums in Clowne and Barlborough, particularly the latter. Two improvements in hygiene in houses I would like to see in future are a wash hand basin **INSIDE** the water-closet compartment and the provision of shower units instead of the usual bath.

I would like to place on record my thanks to the remaining staff who have worked to keep services functioning under extreme pressure of work. I would also like to thank the Councillors who have shown confidence and given encouragement to me during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR B. BUCKLAND,
Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

74 Council houses were built during the year, 6 of which were in Clowne, 12 in Creswell and 56 in Whitwell. Investigations and negotiations took place during the year over suitable sites and difficulties were encountered over planning permission and mining subsidence. Re-letting of houses was made mainly from the existing housing lists, but the tragedy of people living in houses of extremely low standard continues, particularly in the Parishes of Barlborough and Clowne.

In December, there were 6 families living in houses subject to Demolition Orders and there were 866 applications on the register, of which 284 applications were of less than one year standing.

The total number of houses under control of the Council on the 31st December, 1964. was 1,993.

Maintenance

During the year 6,264 complaints were received and a total of 5,174 defects were remedied by the Council Workmen. A number of houses in Clowne and Whitwell were re-pointed during the year.

36 properties were painted externally, distributed as follows :—

	Houses	Bungalows
Jubilee Crescent, Clowne	18	8
Creswell Road, Clowne	2	
Clune Street, Clowne	4	
Portland Avenue, Creswell	4	
	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 8

Other works carried out by the painting staff included the internal decoration of the pump houses and mess rooms of the sewerage disposal works at Barlborough, Clowne, Creswell and Whitwell; the internal dec-

oration of the community centre at the Queens Court Grouped Dwelling; internal and external decoration of Whitwell public conveniences; bus shelters in all Parishes; repainting of litter bins, ballot boxes and sign writing of new notice boards; the priming of new doors, windows, fascia boards, etc., prior to fitting.

One vehicle, lorry 3, was completely painted.

Baths have been re-enamelled as they became defective. This method of repair has shown a saving on the replacement of unsound baths.

Improvements

Reports were made to the Council that certain fundamental defects had appeared in pre-war Council houses in Mansfield Road, Clowne and Southfield Lane, Whitwell. It was agreed to remedy these defects as and when possible by direct labour.

Work on bringing Council houses up to a satisfactory standard of electrical installations and fittings continued during the year.

Mining Subsidence

During the year 16 Council properties were surveyed and the appropriate action taken, and claims registered with the National Coal Board.

Alterations in Council Houses

110 applications were made by tenants of Council accommodation for alterations to be carried out; each application involved at least four visits. This section of the Department has increased considerably during the past few years.

Housing General

230 visits were made to Council properties in connection with terminations and exchanges of tenancies. Many other visits were made in investigation of applicants and also in investigation of complaints by Council house tenants.

Privately Owned Houses

Repairs to privately owned houses as a result of formal and informal action by the Department are as follows :—

Dwellinghouses

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	10
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	...	...	...	8
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	16
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	...	...	...	8
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	...	...	...	21
Firegrates repaired, reset, or renewed	...	...	...	11
Chimneys, or chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	3
External walls pointed	...	...	...	8
New sinks provided and fixed	...	...	...	2
Eavesgutters and R.W.P. renewed	...	...	...	17
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	4
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	2
Dangerous walls repaired	...	...	...	1

Drains, etc.

Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	2
W.C. basins renewed, or repaired	...	...	...	3
W.C. cisterns repaired, or renewed	...	...	...	5
Closet structures repaired	...	...	...	16
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	4
Unclassified	...	...	...	5

Rent Act, 1957

During 1964, 1 application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received. There were no applications from owners for cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair.

Improvement Grants

There were 17 applications for Discretionary Grants, and 57 applications for Standard Grants. all were approved.

The advice on and supervision of improvement grant applications takes up a lot of time in the Department, particularly the Technical Staff's.

SURVEYING

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Parish of Barlborough

Slayley Lane Works

These works are attractively laid out and are very well maintained. The effluent reports are consistently good and sludge disposal is at present carried out by the monorail system.

Barbers Row

These works only deal with sink waste, but are antiquated and inefficient. Fortunately, the demolition of Barbers Row will render their replacement unnecessary.

Low Common

This small plant of recent design has functioned satisfactorily during the year with a minimum of supervision.

Parish of Creswell

Creswell Craggs Works

These works are still suffering from the effects of mining subsidence and the effluents were unsatisfactory. Several meetings were held with officials of the National Coal Board and eventually liability for the total damage was accepted by the Board. The reconstruction of the affected parts of the works continued during the year.

Elmton Works

After several reports had been considered, the Council decided to provide the Village of Elmton with a sewerage system and a new sewage disposal works. The scheme was started during July, and was completed in November, enabling 19 houses and cottages, two farms and an Inn to enjoy the advantages of main sewerage services. This meant the elimination of pail closets, the elimination of cesspools and septic tanks and enabled the residents to apply for Improvement Grants giving them bathroom facilities and inside sanitary accommodation.

The scheme also had other advantages for the Parish of Elmton. The provision of adequate sewage facilities enabled the Council to negotiate with the County Planning Department and the Trustees of the Chatsworth Settlement for planning permission for the erection of further residential development. After many meetings and discussions between Councillors and Officials it was agreed that a further 15 dwellings be allowed on condition that the new buildings be constructed so as to blend in architecturally with the existing character of the village. In this way the Council considered that the village, instead of slow deterioration, would retain its individual character as the original seat of the Parish of Elmton-cum-Creswell.

The sewage disposal works installed at Elmton in a corner of the village near Markland Lane, Creswell, has created considerable interest, both locally and more widely through the north of England. The method I recommended, after considerable personal research, was one of extended aeration. This is really an extension of the activated sludge method of sewage disposal which was first used in Britain in 1913. Experiments carried out in America in 1950, led to considerable improvement in operation and technique mainly due to continuous oxidation and tank circulation for 24 hours instead of the 6 to 8 hours normally used in the activated sludge method. This prolonged aeration gives the extended aeration plant many advantages over the conventional method, viz :—

- (1) Lower capital costs
- (2) Plant is odourless and fly-free
- (3) Destroys organisms more efficiently
- (4) Is more adaptable for shock loadings
- (5) Eliminates the foam problem
- (6) Can operate in very cold weather when normal percolating filters have frozen
- (7) Labour attention is reduced
- (8) Sludge disposal is reduced

The Council agreed to back my judgment over the installation of this plant and further to consider the installation of these plants in small schemes and also to proceed with the preparation of a contact stabilisation plant, which is an allied process, for the proposed renovation of the Whitwell Sewage Works.

Coal Industry Housing Association Estate, Creswell

During the Spring, mining subsidence developed to a serious extent affecting the public sewer running through the Markland Secondary Modern School at Hazelmere Road, Creswell. This public sewer drains 240 houses owned by the Coal Industry Housing Association, and its fracture meant that part of the school grounds were ponding in sewage for part of the time. Immediate measures were taken — the infected area was fenced off and the load of sewage was disposed of by a cesspool emptying machine whilst a scheme for the re-routing of the sewer was devised and carried out. Although the costs for this were paid by the National Coal Board, the demand on the time of a depleted technical staff was considerable in view of existing foreseen commitments.

Parish of Whitwell

Whitwell Works

A report was received from the Trent River Board that these works were insufficiently provided with humus

tanks and sludge bed capacity. As several other aspects of the plant need renovation and improvement, it was agreed to submit a scheme for the overhaul of the works. After the research and installation of the Elmton plant it was decided to proceed with the installation of a contact stabilisation plant to be submitted to the appropriate authorities.

Hedthorpe Works

These works have functioned as well as possible in the difficult circumstances. The scheme to renovate the works has been submitted to the appropriate authorities.

Southgate Bungalows

A scheme to pump sewage from ten bungalows at Southgate was carried out during the year. This scheme involved the construction of a closed catchpit for the sewage, the laying of 600 yards of sewer on an uphill gradient and the installation of a submersible pump to pump the sewage. In addition to the ten bungalows, the scheme enabled a public house to be connected to the sewer and, consequently improvements to be made to the hygiene of the establishment.

The scheme has functioned very satisfactorily since installation.

Parish of Clowne

Low Road Works

These works function satisfactorily with a minimum of supervision. They are attractively laid out and well maintained. A scheme has been prepared for a new design of sludge drying beds which will give improved drainage and also allow for improved access for emptying.

Hellin Hill Works

The antiquated screening chamber at these works has now been replaced by a comminutor. An immediate improvement was noticed following the installation, in the suspended solids quality of the effluent. A further gradual improvement in the quality of the biological oxygen demand was also noted. The works as a whole are working at near capacity and any large scale development at Clowne will necessitate extensions to the works and also a new sewerage scheme for the greater part of Clowne.

Open Spaces

The maintenance of existing open spaces continued during the year giving pleasure to both residents and visitors to the area.

Bus Shelters

Two bus shelters were erected during the year as follows :—

Queens Road, Hedthorpe — Artificial Stone
Creswell Road, Clowne — Artificial Stone

The policy adopted with these shelters was to construct a shelter which would blend in with the surroundings.

Wayside Seats

Four new wayside seats were erected during the year in the various parishes and old seats were replaced by new ones. Seats are provided, where possible, in congenial surroundings and some are placed in garden areas created by the Council.

New Buildings Inspection

A total of 338 applications for erection or alteration of buildings were received. 230 new buildings were completed involving a total of 1,255 visits.

13 private dwellings were completed during the year.

A total of 109 applications were received involving a planning decision.

Litter Bins

Additional litter bins were provided in the main shopping areas of the four parishes. Further damage was caused to a few, but the vandalism was less than expected and a slight improvement in the tidyness of the streets was noted. The problem still remains to educate the public to use the bins provided.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health Act, 1936

Consequent upon co-operation between this Authority and owners of private houses, the standard of houses is improving generally.

3 privately owned houses were made fit by the Council on the default of the owner. 42 were made fit after informal action and 23 were made fit after formal action.

The Council did not this year have to resort to legal proceedings against any house owners.

Moveable Dwellings

No additional licences were granted during the year. There is one van licensed in your District.

It was necessary to implement enforcement action against caravans which squatted without permission on an undesirable site.

Housing Act, 1957

Unfit Houses

No houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation. No Demolition Orders were served.

During the past ten years a total of 81 houses were declared unfit and a total of 73 properties were demolished.

Public Conveniences

The public conveniences in each of the parishes still remain a target for inexplicable acts of vandalism and continue to be an expensive item to maintain.

Cleansing and Salvage

The Cleansing section of my Department continues to function smoothly and with little complaint.

The controlled tip at Southfield Lane, Whitwell, gives rise to few complaints due to the strict and constant supervision being made. The tip is frequently visited by the Pests Officer.

During the year a new controlled tip at Speetley, Barlborough, was brought into use.

Paper and metals have been salvaged and the revenue from the source brought in a total of £832 7 11d.

Given below is a summary of the work carried out by the Cleansing Staff :—

Bins	Privies	Ashpits	Pails	Cesspools
382,550	491	483	5,180	89

It is pointed out that the cesspool service allows for four free emptyings per cesspool during the year.

Vehicle Maintenance

A system of vehicle maintenance continues which enabled each vehicle to be off the road for a check-up for one full day each month.

	Reg. No.	Date Licensed	Make	1964 Milage
Lorry 4	LKA 29	16.2.50	Bedford	10,659
Lorry 3	PRA 791	16.3.51	Karrier	5,481
Freighter 1	TNU 913	1.6.53	SD	7,181
Truck 1	WRB 106	3.1.55	Morris	6,812
Truck 2	934 CRB	6.12.56	Ford	7,738
Freighter 2	442 PNU	1.8.60	SD	7,407
Tractor	862 LNU	20.9.61	Massey Ferguson	—
Freighter 6	688 PRR	8.10.62	Karrier	9,301
Lorry 5	43 TAL	1.6.63	Commer	7,808
Truck 4	100 NAL	6.4.62	Commer	13,226
Truck 3	3085 WJ	20.8.59	Commer Cob	6,425

(Used mainly for 'Meals on Wheels' service)

Meat Inspection

The effect of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was felt during the year and the reduction of the slaughterhouses to two made meat inspection much easier. At the same time the advent of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, meant that more detailed inspection and marking of carcasses was necessary. In the long term outlook this means a greater protection for the public in food consumption. No slaughtering of animals was carried out at the Midland Bacon Factory during the year, although the premises remained licensed.

Diseases for which some part of a carcase or organ was condemned

Pneumonia	Tuberculosis
Abscesses	Pleurisy
Cirrhosis	Bruising
Distomatosis	Parasitic
Emaciation	Pericarditis
Empysema	

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	459	1	2	864	277

All Diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole Carcasses Condemned	-	-	-	-	-
------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	33	-	-	7	25
--	----	---	---	---	----

Tuberculosis Only

Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	2
--	---	---	---	---	---

The total weight of meat and offals condemned was 534 lbs.

Water Supply

The mains water supply from the North Derbyshire Water Board is periodically sampled. A constant check is kept on all premises which are not on mains water supply and several unsatisfactory samples were taken during the year.

Food Inspection

The majority of food premises were visited at least once during the year.

Unsatisfactory foods were submitted for examination and 37 visits were made in this connection. Certificates issued by the Department cover the following foods :—

Foods Submitted for Examination and Voluntary Surrender

Tinned Foods

Fruit	204
Tomatoes	631
Meat	43
Meat (lbs.)	118
Fish	35
Milk	26
Vegetables	22
Miscellaneous	22

A quantity of frozen foods were also condemned.

Ice Cream

No further licences were issued during the year to sell ice cream, and a total of 97 premises are registered.

Cafes and Canteens

All the 17 cafes and canteens comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act. A satisfactory standard is maintained and all are regularly visited.

Pests Act, 1959

A regular survey was carried out throughout the District and treatment of properties and sewers was continued. Sewers found infested were treated twice during the year.

Places of Employment

27 factories are on the register and are visited regularly. Generally conditions are satisfactory.

Power Factories	26
Other Factories (Building sites, etc.)	1
Inspections made	24

Shops Act, 1950

Inspections were made during the year for all sections of the Shops Act, 1950.

Atmospheric Pollution

During the year two further stations to measure atmospheric pollution were installed at Clowne and Barlborough. The readings of the deposit gauges and sulphur candles of the respective stations made a consistent pattern during the year.

Observations were kept on Colliery tips, industrial chimneys and the rotary kiln.

The main source of anxiety in the district was the old colliery tip at Creswell. The efforts to damp down the blaze were successful but the slow combustion meant the oxidisation of sulphur in the coal with a most pungent smell in the village when the wind was blowing from the colliery.

Creswell Swimming Baths

The Baths were opened on the 1st April and attendances were as follows :—

Adult Tickets	3,605
Junior Tickets	14,445
Slipper Baths	727
Junior Season Tickets	25
Senior Season Tickets	1
School Children	35,557
Youth Club	868

The Schools attending the baths under the Derbyshire Education Committee Scheme for swimming instruction are as follows :—

Creswell County Junior Mixed
Frechville County Junior Mixed
Creswell Secondary Modern Mixed
Birley County Junior Mixed
Killamarsh County Secondary Modern Mixed
Whitwell County Junior Mixed
Hodthorpe Junior and Infants Mixed
Killamarsh End County Junior Mixed
Brockhouse County Junior Mixed
Birley Spa County Junior Mixed
Clowne Secondary Modern Mixed
Maik and Secondary Modern Mixed
Rainbow Forge Junior
Whaley Thorns County Secondary Modern
Clowne County Junior Mixed
Eckington County Junior Mixed
Spinknill R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants
Poolsbrook County Junior Mixed and Infants
Barlborough County Junior Mixed and Infants
Inkersall County Junior Mixed.
Marsh Lane County Junior Mixed
Whaley Thorns County Junior Mixed

